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An ENGLISHMAN's REVIEW *of the* SPANISH COMPARISON.

THERE is not a more flagrant Instance of the Liberty enjoy'd by this happy Nation, than the Impunity with which *All Parties* are allowed to spread their Sentiments among the People. I have now before me a Pamphlet, written with such unpardonable Indecency, and with much *Contempt* and *Insult* upon the Majesty of *Great Britain*, as would endanger the *Lives* and *Fortunes* of all concerned in such a Piece at any other Court in *Europe*. The Reader will easily apprehend, from what is called *His Catholick Majesty's Conduct compared with that of his Britannick Majesty, with Reflections on what preceded the Convention, and what has happened since, till the Declaration of War.*

This Performance is, indeed, said to be *published by Authority at Madrid*, but, as *nothing* can *there* appear without a *Licence*, I am unwilling to suppose his Catholick Majesty's Authority to have further countenanced its Publication, than by a *mere Permission*: For it abounds with so much *Prevarication*, and so many notorious *Untruths*, as cannot be thought worthy his Royal Protection.—Tho' it must be confess'd, that the Author speaks with all possible *Freedom*, considering himself, in several Places, as the *Spanish Advocate to all Europe*: And as that, in *Spain*, is not to be ventur'd upon without, at least, some Degree of *Approbation*, a slight Review of the *best* Arguments it contains, will sufficiently prove the Obscurity *Spain* lies under to vindicate her late Proceedings.

The *Comparison* begins, according to the Manner of all Spanish political Pieces, with extolling the *Moderation* and *Rectitude* of the King of *Spain*, and condemning of the *contrary* Proceedings in the *English*; and, in a Tract where neither *Truth*, *Politeness*, or *common Decency* are preserved, the Author *very* bitterly complains of the *great Invectives* and *weak Arguments* in his *Britannick* Majesty's *Declaration of War*: The first of these is pretended to be the Want of Proofs for what is alledged against the *Spanish Guarda Costas* in *America*: But surely this *Spanish* Advocate must know little of Transactions of this Kind himself, or suppose his Readers grosly ignorant of them, to blame a Royal Declaration for not containing the Proofs of every Fact that occasioned it.——And in the present Case, the Cruelties and Depredations of the *Guarda Costa's* have been too long known to all Europe to require any particular Instances being required out of the many Hundreds which preceded the Hostilities of *Great Britain*——Besides, what the Court of *Spain* would allow to be a Proof of these Violences, can only be obtained from *their own American Tribunals*, from whence the Judges Reports seldom contradict either their *Instructions* or their *Conduct*; and if they ever should, it would be difficult for the Injured to come at that Knowledge.

The next Paragraph modestly declares the *Voice of the Monarch to agree with the vicious Spirit of the People*: An uncommon Complement for the *British* Nation! And to prove that the Allegations in his Majesty's Declaration are raised to confound the *just Clamours* of *Spain*, Complaint is made of *two Ships* frightening away some *Spaniards*, and seizing the Treasure they had in Charge in 1717; that in 1722 the Crew of a *Guarda Costa* was hang'd at *Jamaica*; that the People of that Island were wicked enough to say the Governour of *Porto Rico*, *whose Commission they acted under, was as bad as the Sailors who executed it*: That the *English* Captains infest their Coasts as much by their Wickedness and *Impiety* as their *illicit Traffick*: That they used TWO *Spaniards* very ill,——"the Memory whereof is enough to *irritate* them:" That when the War was proclaimed in 1727, "being induced by the Odium and *Rancor* so predominant in the *English* Nation against *Spain*, ONE *Englishman* introduced himself into an *Assiento* Ship, in order to raise a MOST TERRIBLE INSURRECTION at the *Havanna*; An Intention so *criminal*, that it could scarcely be credited, if it were not confirmed by certain *Testimonies*." And the *English* are made yet greater *Delinquents* for "intimidating the *Spaniards* "from opposing them, by Cruelties unheard of and "unknown," though the whole Proof of this heavy Charge is confined to "eight Men who were in the "Island of *Madeira* in 1725, and whose Liberty was "requested from the King of *Portugal*"

Such are the Proofs of *Spanish* SUFFERINGS; such the Answer offered at *Madrid* to the Declaration of his *Britannick* Majesty! And after these, it is immediately said, that "could *such other* Instances be "alledged by the *English* IT IS CERTAIN, THEIR "DECLARATION OF WAR MIGHT THEN BE "JUSTIFIED."——In Answer to which it seems almost needless to name any of those unjust Captures which have been made to an incredible Number: For it is impossible that *Spain* can have yet forgotten, that from 1728 to 1737 the following Vessels, among many more, were unjustly seized by Ships boasting the Commissions of his Catholick Majesty, or his Governors in *America*.

The Dolphin, Morris;	The Endeavour, Smith;
Anne Galley, Spackman;	Salisbury, Harris;
Beaver, Smith;	Prince Wm. Kinselagh;
Robert Galley, King;	George, Weare;
Exeter, Coverley;	Dispatch, Delamotte;
Midford, Ball;	Loyal Charles, Way;
Success, Knott;	Industry, Hart;
Mary, Benson;	Sea-horse, Griffith;
Woolball, Kent;	St. James, Curtis;
Thomas, Keeling;	Biddy, Roberts; &c. &c.

These may likewise serve to shew the Falsity of what is next asserted, viz. that 'Whenever the *Requisites* for proving the Seizures made by the *Guarda* 'Costas have been wanting, they have been order'd 'to be delivered back to the Owners.'—— At least, this much is certain, that either the *Requisites* for such Proof have been very few, and easily obtain'd, or the Orders given for Restitution have seldom or never been complied with: And in either Case, the Effect only is to be considered by those who have unjustly suffered by their *partial Sentences*, or their *pernicious Delays*.

To prove that the Dispute about a *free Navigation* in the *American* Seas was begun by *Great Britain*, it is wisely asserted, [p. 16, 17.] that the *English* Plenipotentiaries complained of it in the Conferences at *Madrid*: And nothing can more betray a Want of something to alledge in Defence of the Conduct of *Spain* upon this Head, than the Citing at full Length the *Propositions* made in *June* last, by the said Plenipotentiaries, for removing *all Claim* of *particular* Authority over the said Seas, and for establishing a *reciprocal Freedom* in those Parts, to the Ships belonging to *Great Britain* and *Spain*. The Passage quoted from the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1670 is so far from favouring the Pretensions of the *Spanish* King, that the very Words cited declare 'the *Freedom of Navi* 'gation shall be by *no means* interrupted.' And in consequence of this, and other Treaties, the *Propositions* of the *British* Plenipotentiaries concluded with observing, that what they now desired to redress had been *before complained of*. Whence, according to this Writer's own Concession, if the *English* were the first who complained, the *Spaniards occasioned* their Remonstrances.

Instead of answering the Complaint of *Spain's* having unjustly augmented the Duties upon *British* Goods, *these Duties* are compared to the Duties raised by a *British Parliament*; than which nothing can be more absurd: What is mentioned in the Declaration being the plain Effect of an *Intention* to deprive the Subjects of *Great Britain* of the Advantage of a Commerce to which they have, at least, an *equal Right* with those of other Nations. And the *grave Joke* passed upon *England* on this Occasion, by comparing our *Claim to the British Sea* with *our assuming Prerogatives above other Nations*, serves to shew the State of Wit at *Madrid*, but is too ridiculous to escape Contempt.

The Author of this *Comparison* [p. 28, 29] affects an Air of Triumph on remarking that the *Spanish Reprisals* and *Declaration of War* were the *Consequences* of those published by *Great Britain*. This may be true, as to the *Publication*; but if *Spain* contented herself with *committing Depredations* without such Declaration, the Misfortunes of a Rupture were as sensibly felt by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, as if War had been actually proclaimed, with the additional Aggravation of being restrained, for Want of such Declaration, from doing themselves Justice when it was in their Power. The *committing of Outrages*, and the *Protection* of those who *violate* the *Peace* subsisting between two Nations, is the most *alarming Declaration of War*; and when one breaks the most solemn Obligations, without the *necessary Form* of putting the other on their Guard, all the Difference is, that the Injustice is still the greater. It is much to the Honour of *his Majesty's* Government, that every Step against the *Nation's Enemies* has been taken with that strict Regard to the Laws of Nations, and the Tenor of Treaties, which gives the best Assurance of the Success of our Arms.

The Violation of Treaties on the Side of *Spain* is so notorious, that in order to keep up the *Comparison* in this Point, the Author asserts, without any Offer of Proof, that we have violated the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by denying the *Biscayers* the free Fishery of *Bacalao* in *Newfoundland*; and of the 10th Article of the same Treaty, by letting *Moorish* Vessels enter the Bay of *Gibraltar*: And, that 'this 'is not the first false Proceeding with regard to this 'Place,' since, (says this Writer) 'the late King of 'England, *George* I. by a Letter of the 12th of *June* '1721, did offer to his Majesty the RESTITU-'TION thereof:' This is a high Charge, and stands in need of the best Authority to support it: Wherefore the Genuineness of the Letter produced in Proof of this Assertion may justly enough be disputed. But should it be allowed all imaginable Credit, it would yet be far from proving the above Assertion: The Words upon which this *Expectation* of *Restitution* is *said* to be founded, being these:—— 'I do not long-'ger delay assuring your Majesty of my Readiness to 'give Satisfaction as to what concerns the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, giving you my Promise that I will 'make use of the first favourable Opportunity to *regu-'late* this Article *with the Intervention of my Parlia-'ment*.'

The Promise here made is, to take a *favourable Opportunity to* REGULATE *this Article, by the Intervention of Parliament*: Without the *Intervention of Parliament* no Kind of *Regulation is promised*: And it is well known, that the Parliament, in Concert with his late Majesty, did make such Regulations upon that Article as were found most for the Honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the Interest of his Subjects. Independently of his Parliament, 'tis plain he promised *no Regulation* whatever: And a Parliament in *England* is a free, independent Body, which his Majesty well knew, and could not therefore mean by that Expression what the *Spaniards* were greedy to understand.—— And the Situation of publick Affairs, with respect to *Spain*, at the time this Letter is said to have been written, makes any *Promise* of that Kind the less probable: No *Victory* having been obtained by the *Spaniards*, nor *any Place* belonging to *Great Britain* seized by them, to give Room for their expecting such a Restitution.

[*The Remainder in a few Days*]

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, *and another from* Flanders.

Vienna, Dec. 26. N. S.

ORDERS are dispatch'd to bring the Generals Wallis and Neuperg from the Place of their Quarentine nearer to this City; viz. The former to the Neighbourhood of Brugg, and the other to the Neighbourhood of Presbourg. The States of Austria having finish'd their Session, the Emperor has made several Presents to the Members, particularly to the Count d'Harrach, Marshal of the Province, to whom he gave his Picture set in Diamonds, and other Presents, to the Value of 20000 Florins. A very odd Accident happen'd here a few Days ago: A Student of this City, after having confess'd to the Dominicans, went immediately after to receive the Holy Eucharist, with his Sword by his Side; but the Priest refusing to give it to him, unless he put it off, the Student was so provok'd at it, that he immediately drew it out of the Scabbard, attack'd the Priest, and run it thro' his Stole, so that he would have infallibly kill'd him at the Altar, if he had not been secur'd by some Standers-by, who committed him to Prison. This

Event

Event has caused great Scandal; but after mature Examination it appears, that the said Student had been guilty of several Extravagancies before, and that he was out of his Senses; for which Reason 'tis believ'd he will not be subjected to the Punishment due to his Crime.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Dec. 29. Arrived the Providence, Pollock, from London; the Helen, Redlie, from Boulogne; the George, Dallas, the Lady Susan, Edmonston, and the Ship of Henry Moies, all from Gottenburgh; Jo. Kennedy and Edw. Kennedy with Herrings and Beef from the Lewes; John Whitby from Newcastle; and a Doggar from Hamburgh.

Portsmouth, Jan. 5. Came to the Mother Bank, the Judith, Martin, for St. Kitt's: To Spithead, a Dutch East-Indiaman, Name unknown: Into the Harbour, the Mary, Taylor, from Rotterdam; the Coronation, Howard, from Guernsey. Sailed the Tagus, Showers, from Canso for Lisbon; the William and Mary, Beale, for Guernsey and Jersey; and the Providence, M'Kenzie, from Lisbon for Gottenburgh.

Deal, Jan. 6. The Montague, Freeman, is sailed for East-India; and the Bowes, Hunter, for Liverpool. Remain the Dutch Ship from East-India; and his Majesty's Ship the Chatham. Arrived the Goodfellow, Sanders, from Gibraltar.

Gravesend, Jan. 7. Pass'd by the Margaret, Myers, from Hamburgh; the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon; and the Mercury, Everden, from Newfoundland.

LONDON.

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 18014, 3000 l. No. 9235, 54310, each 500 l. No. 15415, 1707, 58603, 39350, 38707, 10426, 50006, 33727, each 100 l. No 61628, 16545, 52919, 53208, 17299, 40254, 40175, 11588, 41202, 34884, 57092, 21059, 34934, 45201, 55314, 2837, each 50 l.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to appoint near 20 Superannuated Seamen, worn out in his Majesty's Service, to be admitted into the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

We hear that Orders are issued out for Transporting Ten Regiments of Foot, containing 8000 Men, to be sent forthwith to the West-Indies.

And we likewise hear that Six more New Regiments of Foot will speedily be raised.

Several Booths are erected on the Ice in the River Thames, at Whitehall-stairs, which occasions Multitudes of People to resort there.

We hear, that the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart, one of the Sixteen Peers for North-Britain, is appointed General of the 8000 Soldiers to be sent to the Spanish West Indies.

The Tale of 40 Persons losing their Lives on Sunday by the Breaking of the Ice on the Return of the Tide on the River Thames, as mention'd in some of Yesterday's Papers, is absolutely discredited, no Persons any where near the Bridge having heard any thing of that, or any like Accident.

As the very great Scarcity of Coals, occasioned by the Severity of the Frost, may be too justly reckon'd a Grievance of the first Size, so it affords the Generous and Humane an Opportunity of manifesting their Beneficence to the starving Unprovided; and 'tis with the greatest Pleasure we are able to say, that a very eminent and wealthy Brewer near Soho, having a large Stock of Coals by him, has, since the Severity of the Frost, supply'd from his own Stock, gratis, twelve poor, industrious Families; with the comfortable Assurance of his continuing it till the Weather breaks. Rare Pattern! highly worthy of Imitation; and, God be thank'd, many Persons in and about this great Metropolis are ABLE to do the like Good!

No. 18014, drawn Yesterday a Prize of 3000 l. was bought not quite half an Hour before its being drawn, by a Hertfordshire Higgler, at Mr. Hazard's Office near Stationers Hall.

To-morrow being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a solemn Fast and Humiliation to implore the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Arms, &c. the following Divines are appointed to preach, viz.

Before the King, the Duke and Princesses, at the Royal Chapel at St. James's, the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at St. James's Church Westminster, the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Before the Right Hon. the House of Peers, at St. Peter's Westminster, the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Before the Hon. House of Commons, at St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Barton, Canon of Christ-Church Oxon. And,

Before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, the Rev. Mr. Laurence.

Yesterday Morning died at his House at St. Mary le Bone, the Rev. Mr. Gower, M. A.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, is to hold his Chancellorship of Bristol, in England, in Commendam.

Last Sunday a Child about five Years old was run over by a Gentleman's Coach, in St. James'-square, and had both its Legs broke in so terrible a Manner, that its Life is despair'd of.

Last Week, Mr. Alexander Crouden, Serjeant Major in the Third Regiment of Foot-guards, had an Ensign's Commission: And we hear, that Serjeant Moorhead will succeed Mr. Crouden as Serjeant Major.

Bank Stock 138. India 157 1-half. South Sea 96, 96 1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto 109 1-8th. Three per Cent 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4ths Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 18 s. Prem. South Sea ditto———. Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 10 s.

IF the Heirs of Mr. Benjamin Burch, supposed to have lived at or near Newberry in Berkshire, who went over many Years ago to Virginia, and died there about thirty Years since, are now alive, and will apply to Messr. Halwell, Brookes, and Hunt, Merchants in Suffolk-lane near Canon-street London, they may hear of something to their Advantage.

This Day is published,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interspersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Disquisitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

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And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row; and sold by W. Innys and R. Manby; C. Rivington; T. Longman; S. Birt; J. and P. Knapton; T. Astley; S. Austin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, near St. Paul's: T. Woodward and C. Bathurst, in Fleet-street: J. Hodges, on London-bridge: R. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall: H. Chapelle, in Grosvenor-street: R. Hett and J. Davidson, in the Poultry: and J. Leake, at Bath.

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